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THE
LEBANON COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY



THE ANNUAL MEETING
DECEMBER 15, 1911

THE ANNUAL DINNER
FEBRUARY 15, 1912

IN MEMORIAM

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS

VOL. V

No. 9



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The Lebanon County Historical Society

THE ANNUAL MEETING

At the annual meeting of the Society held December 15, 1911, annual reports were submitted by the Executive Committee, the Treasurer, the Committee on Biography, and the Committee on Necrology. These reports were in good general resumé of the Society's affairs during the year, and are here reproduced in the Society's annual for the further use of its members, the report of the Treasurer, however, only in abstract, and as summarized by the Auditors. The reports follow in the order named above. Officers of the Society for the year 1912 were also elected.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Your Executive Committee begs to report that during the year 1911 it held five meetings, and the Society held six meetings, including this 15th of December meeting. At these meetings of the Society Papers were read as follows:

"The Humberger School Association and Its School," by Cyrus Boger, A.M., April 8.

"The Congressional Career of the Hon. John W. Killinger," by Prof. H. H. Shenk, June 23.

"Lebanon County's Part in the Battle of the Monitor and the Merrimac, March 9, 1862," by the late Rev. D. R. Ellis; read by Prof. Thos. S. Stein, August 18.

"The Marshalls—A Family of Physicians," by Prof. Thos. S. Stein, November 3.

"Lebanon County in the Foreign Wars of the United States, 1898-1902," by Capt. H. M. M. Richards, Litt.D., December 15.

Of these five papers only the Boger Paper, constituting No. 7, Vol. V, has been put into print and distributed. The Shenk Paper has so far been withheld by its writer for the making of some additions to it. The Ellis Paper was refused for publication. The Stein Paper is to be followed by a second part to be read before the Society during the coming year. The publication of the Richards Paper, to be read at today's meeting, will follow in due order. The only other publication of the Society during the year was the annual, No. 6, Vol. V, issued May 26th, the contents of which were matter pertaining to the Seal of the Society adopted in 1910, the annual meeting, held December 16, 1910, the annual dinner, held February 16, 1911, the election of officers, February 17, 1911, and necrological reports of members deceased in 1910. The Society, therefore, had to limit itself to these two publications during the year, the smallest in number for one year during the Society's existence.

As you are aware the renovating of the Court House, damaged by fire November 18, 1908, was entered upon early this year. This necessitated the closing of the Grand Jury Room to the Society for holding its meetings there, together with the removal from said room of the Society's Library casings and their contents, together with the other property of the Society in that room. All this material was packed into boxes

and stored in the Court House cellar, where it has been since, and is there now.

We are not officially advised, but it is said that one of the rooms in the Court House cellar now in preparation for occupancy, is to be assigned to our Society's use, in the use of which however the County Superintendent of Public Schools is to share. As to the placing of the Society's Library and Museum effects there are different rumors, one, to the effect that they are to be placed in the room named above to be assigned to the Society for its use, another that they are to be placed in another room to be prepared further back in the cellar.

The room above referred to as in preparation for the Society's use, and not exclusive at that, measures but 17 by 26 feet, and 9 feet high. Whether a room no larger than this will meet the requirements of the Society, especially if also its library cases are to occupy the same room, is a matter that should claim the Society's early consideration. And the latter action the more so in view of the further fact that its valuable collection of books, documents and antiquarian matter, remain now as for nearly a year, in boxes stored in a dark and more or less damp place in the Court House cellar without even an approximate time named when they be given better placing. The whole situation has been a matter of deep concern to your Executive Committee by which it has also been given anxious consideration, yet without being able to formulate to the Society any recommendation in the direction of relief. It is a situation that challenges the Society's early consideration, and some line of action. The foregoing presentation is submitted in no spirit of ingratitude to the authorities in charge of the County Court House, neither as to their past doings to the Society nor their proposition as to the future. Your Committee deems it a very necessary

duty to report to the Society as above, confining itself at this time to a statement of the facts as it finds them. All of us must for the time being occupy more or less of a waiting attitude, hoping and believing that some kind of a satisfactory solution of the difficulty will work out in due time, as to which it is believed the County Commissioners are ready to contribute as far as they can.

Another committee will report the loss by death of six members during the year, the largest loss in that way during any year. On the other hand the Society has had the largest accession of new members in any year, namely 29 in number. The membership now totals 180.

Acquisitions to the Library and Museum during the year total about 240 pieces. All the acquisitions of this kind made since the taking down of the Society's library shelving have remained in the custody of the Society's Secretary, undeliverable, and inaccessible to its members.

The receipts during the year were as follows:

Membership Fees	\$ 29 00
Membership Annual Dues—1907.....	\$ 1 00
“ “ “ 1908.....	1 00
“ “ “ 1909.....	5 00
“ “ “ 1910.....	16 00
“ “ “ 1911.....	151 00
“ “ “ 1912.....	4 00
	<hr/> 178 00
Sales of publications	26 10
Miscellaneous Sources	5 65
	<hr/>
Total receipts	\$238 75

Your Committee begs further to report that it has under way the getting up of a Society Certificate of Membership, 12

by 15 inches, and of artistic design, it is believed. It is expected before long to mail out copies duly attested, to the members of the Society.

County historical societies and other historical associations and bodies in the State are going more and more into the matter of placing permanent markers at sites in their territory to which attach specially noted events or occurrences of the past, or noted deeds of former citizens.

So also the historical sense is being fostered by holding so-called "Home Week" celebrations, these enriched by means of characteristic industrial and historical pageantry, and by the temporary home-gathering of the out-wanderers, to see the "folks back home."

In other instances prizes are annually awarded to the school boys and school girls for competitive essays on matters of local history.

In still other sections the desire is developing for the making of the teaching and studying of straight down local history a part of the curriculum in their public schools. It is beginning to be felt an absence of the fitness of things that our school people should be so busily exercised in studying the historical bearings of other and distant peoples and places and at the same time remain without historical information as to their near and own people and places.

Along these and other historical lines this Society might with gratifying effect widen out its present activity so as to include this hitherto unattempted work, and thus induce in this and in coming generations of its people the inculcation of a deeper pride in, and knowledge of, the notable persons and events and places that give their home world a claim for larger historical enshrinement.

The thought has been put forth that the Lebanon County Historical Society has about exhausted its historical possibilities. Do you believe it in the face of so much work yet unaccomplished?

Respectfully submitted,
By the EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
S. P. HEILMAN, *Secretary*.

December 15, 1911.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

The Treasurer, E. W., Miller, Esq., reported (summarized here):

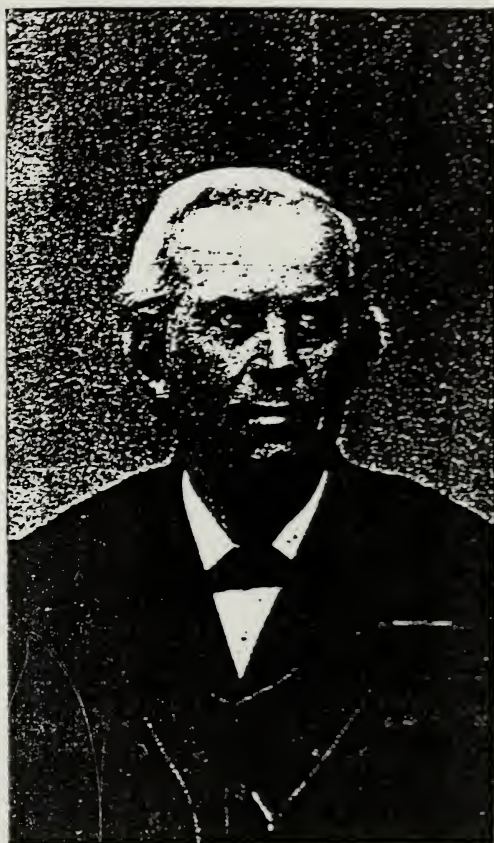
A balance from the last previous audit, Feb.

11, 1911, of	\$592 55
Receipts from all sources, since that audit...	239 76
	<hr/> \$832 31
Orders paid; 262 to 282 inclusive	\$313 43
Balance in his hands, Dec. 15, 1911.....	518 88
	<hr/> \$832 31

Under date of February 23, 1912, Messrs. C. Penrose Sherk and J. Henry Miller, appointed for the purpose, reported having audited the account of Treasurer Miller and found the "same correct and satisfactory."

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON BIOGRAPHY

The Committee on Biography, Prof. Thos. S. Stein, chairman, submitted as its report a sketch of the Rev. Jonathan E. Hiester, D.D., who for upwards of fifty years was pastor of the Amville charge of the Reformed Church, Lebanon



REV. J. E. HIESTER, D. D.

County, filled many positions of honor and trust in that Church, and held a high place amongst its theologians.

Biography is a great teacher. By noting carefully the steps in the career of our fellow men we are warned of evil and incited to good. Human nature is, in its fundamental essence the same, wherever and under whatever circumstances it is found. All human spirits are kin, and thus we are enabled to profit from each other's experience.

REV. J. E. HIESTER, D. D.

We have selected for the subject of a brief biographical sketch one who occupied the humble position of a village pastor, giving to the performance of his duties the services of a broad intellect, a kind heart, and an exalted soul. But it is well to remember that we are giving not a full biographical record of our subject, but merely a brief sketch, with a few observations on his character. This is all we have room for in this report. We leave for some more gifted writer a full history and record of his life and character.

Dr. J. E. Hiester, Reformed Pastor of the Annville (Pa.) charge for nearly fifty years, was born July 6, 1826, near Belleman's Church, Berne township, Berks county, Pa. He was reared near Straustown, at the foot of the southern slope of the Blue Mountains. The parents were humble peasants of limited means, but possessed of the riches of honesty, economy and religion. To be reared in a Christian family is the best inheritance a child can receive.

Jonathan was baptized in infancy by Rev. Thomas H. Leinbach. The education of his youth was acquired in the public schools and in the Myerstown and Womelsdorf Academies. He early formed the idea of entering the Ministry. In 1846 he went to Mercersburg, where in 1851 he graduated from college. In his senior year he attended the theological lectures of two noted theologians—Dr. Philip Schaaf and Dr. John

W. Nevin. In 1852 (spring) he came to Annville and took charge of the congregations at Bellevue (now Bellegrove), Bindnagel's, Annville, Campbelltown and Palmyra. On September 1, 1852, at a special meeting of Lebanon Classis, held in the Jerusalem Lutheran and Reformed Church of Annville, Rev. Hiester was examined, licensed, ordained and installed.

In 1856 Bindnagel's and Bellevue were detached from the Annville charge and the Hill Church was added. These congregations Dr. Hiester served up to the time of his death, January 7, 1901, thus completing almost fifty years in the service of the Master.

Dr. Hiester was twice married, first to Harriet Price, of Mercersburg. This union was blessed with four children, of whom one survives, J. P. Hiester, of Chicago. In 1860 he married Mary C. Marshall, of Annville. This union was also blessed with four children, of whom three survive, Prof. Anselm, of F. and M. College; Ambrose and Lizzie, of Annville.

The funeral of Dr. Hiester was largely attended on January 10, 1901. Thirty clergymen were present. The auditorium of the Annville church was not large enough to hold the mass of people, and consequently the Sunday school room was called into requisition, as well as the U. B. church. Glowing tributes of the deceased were given, and many of the audience added their tears and sighs as an additional tribute to the worth of their deceased pastor and friend.

Dr. Hiester was an active, busy man and an early riser. From the writer's house the light of his study lamp was the last to be seen in the evening and the first before dawn. Besides his professional duties, he recognized the necessity of manual labor for the maintenance of health. He seemed to

succeed in whatever he undertook to do. He was skillful at the carpenter's bench. Picture frames, scroll-sawing, fine articles of furniture showed the marks of a genius. He was also a fine floriculturist, raising most beautiful pansies, dahlias, and other flowers, equal to those of an expert nurseryman. His esthetic sense was thus given a field of exercise. This also showed itself in fine penmanship. His autographs are treasured to this day. His birth, baptismal, confirmation and marriage certificates are models of beauty. The diplomas which he engrossed are fine specimens of the chirographic art.

But, of course, Dr. Hiester gave his main attention to the pulpit. He was a preacher of great power. His sermons were logical and yet within the comprehension of the hearer. His philosophy of religion was Christocentric. Jesus Christ was the center, the source of light and life and the point toward which everything gravitated.

Dr. Hiester's first sermon was preached on May 7, 1852, in the Annville church, in connection with an annual meeting of Classis, and the last, in the Palmyra church, on October 28, 1900. Text John 3:14, 15. He always made preparation for his work. On one occasion, when he was invited to install a pastor, he made some inquiries as to the mode of services and what was expected of him. He would like to make some preparation. On surprise being expressed that a man of his standing should need to prepare himself, he replied: "How would you like now to wear the pants of your boyhood days?"

Dr. Hiester, besides being an effective herald of the Gospel, was a theologian of no mean repute. Upon entering his library, my eyes lit first upon a wall clock around whose dial was the New Testament inscription, "Redeeming the Time." All around were book-cases filled with all kinds of works

which a man of his calibre and tastes would need. Among them were English, French and German works on theology. In this field he was always read up to date. Dr. Harbaugh, former pastor of St. John's Reformed church in Lebanon, Pa., frequently invited Dr. Hiester into his study. "Wir wollen ein wenig Theologie sprechen," he used to say. In 1877 Dr. Hiester was granted the degree of D.D., by F. and M. College, Lancaster, Pa.

Dr. Hiester was also very much interested in the cause of education. He was one of the founders of Palatinate College, Myerstown, Pa. It is safe to say he did more for that institution throughout its struggling career than any one individual member of its Board. Throughout its history he was a member of the Board of Trustees and for some years its President. He was also on the Board of Education of the Eastern Synod, and a member of the Board of Visitors of the Theological Seminary at Lancaster. He edited the Sunday School lessons for nine years, and for thirty-one years was Stated Clerk of Lebanon Classis. Certainly in his case it was necessary to "redeem the time."

Dr. Hiester had a strong personality. He was a silent man, yet his very presence seemed to count. His advice was often sought by others. His Judgment was as a rule correct. He looked beneath the surface of things and often clarified the atmosphere, dispelling doubt and despair.

As a citizen of the town where he labored forty-eight years, he commanded the confidence and respect of his fellow citizens. Though he never carried their favor, yet they placed implicit confidence in him, and he never failed them when help or encouragement was needed.

Let us all profit by his example.

Respectfully submitted,

THOS. S. STEIN,
C. R. LANTZ,
H. C. GRITTINGER,

Committee.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON NECROLOGY

Your Committee on Necrology begs to report that during the year 1911, the deaths of six members of the Society were announced at meetings of the same, and referred to this committee for the preparation of suitable records, namely:

HENRY S. HEILMAN, Sunny Side, January 20.

JOHN K. FUNCK, Lebanon, January 27.

CHARLES L. MILLER, M.D., Lebanon, March 24.

CATHARINE J. FUNCK, Lebanon, April 28.

MRS. JOHN F. UNGER, Philadelphia, May 25.

ELMER E. HAUER, Lebanon, July 10.

Respectfully submitted,

S. P. HEILMAN,
JOS. L. LEMBERGER,
HENRY C. SNAVELY.

(For their Necrologies see "In Memoriam" in this number.)

THE ELECTION OF OFFICERS

The following were elected the officers of the Society for year 1912:

President,

WM. M. GUILFORD, M.D., Lebanon, Pa.

Vice-Presidents,

C. PENROSE SHERK,
Lebanon, Pa.

JOHN M. ALLWEIN,
Lebanon, Pa.

Secretary,

S. P. HEILMAN, M.D., Heilman Dale, Lebanon Co., Pa.

Treasurer,

E. W. MILLER, ESQ., Lebanon, Pa.

Librarian,

SAMUEL RIEGEL.

Executive Committee.

REV. THEO. E. SCHMACK, D.D., Lebanon, Pa.

HENRY C. GRITTINGER, Lebanon, Pa.

(Terms expire 1912.)

EZRA GRUMBINE, M.D., Mt. Zion, Pa.

JOHN HUNSICKER, SR., Lebanon, Pa.

(Terms expire 1913.)

PROF. THOMAS S. STEIN, Annville, Pa.

CAPT. H. M. M. RICHARDS, Litt.D., Lebanon, Pa.

(Terms expire 1914.)

THE ANNUAL DINNER

The Society's Annual Dinner, the fourteenth in the series, was given at the Hotel Weimar, Lebanon, on the evening of February 15, 1912. The following, from the Lebanon Daily News of February 16, written by Mr. A. C. Romig, of that Journal, is an excellent account of the Dinner, and of matters pertaining thereto.

One hundred and thirty-eight persons gathered on Thursday evening at the Hotel Weimar, the occasion being the celebration of the fourteenth annual Dinner of the Lebanon County Historical Society.

PROMINENT GUESTS

Among those present were those most prominent in the affairs of the city, accompanied by their ladies, beautifully gowned. Many of the guests were the lineal descendants of the earliest settlers in this vicinity, and all were interested in the preservation and promulgation of local history data, the object for which the society stands.

INFORMAL RECEPTION

Preceding the Dinner, which was served at 8.45 o'clock, a reception was held on the second floor of the hotel, and proved to be, while informal, a most pleasant affair.

SCENE OF BEAUTY

Promptly at the hour set all proceeded to the commodious dining room of the hotel, which presented a scene of great beauty. At the head of the room a large table had been set for the speakers and officials of the organization. Grouped about the room were a number of smaller tables. The spotless napery, shining silverware and dainty china was further set off by decoration of handsome candelabra and a profusion of carnations.

ELABORATE MENU

For nearly four hours the guests were occupied in the partaking of the Banquet and the enjoyment of the program arranged by the committee. The menu, an elaborate one, was served in the accustomed perfect style of the hotel management, and consisted of the following:

	Blue Point Cocktail	
	Green Turtle, au Sherry	
Celery	Salted Almonds	Olives
	Fresh Lobster Patties	
	Heidelberg Punch	
	Squab Chicken, a la Maryland	
Potatoes Risssoles	Petits Poise, Francaise	
Lettuce and Tomato Salad	Mayonaise	
	Fancy Ice Cream	
Assorted Cakes	Coffee	
	Cigars	

Favors of carnations and place cards were at each place.

Rev. Thomas E. Evan Bicker, Pastor of St. John's Reformed Church, pronounced the invocation previous to the Dinner.

DR. HARK TOASTMASTER

After ample time had been given all for the full enjoyment of the sumptuous repast, the gathering was called to order by Dr. William M. Guilford, the President of the Society, who introduced Rev. J. Max Hark, D.D., Pastor of the Moravian Church, as Toastmaster. In a short but happy address, Dr. Hark gave a short historical sketch, and paid a high tribute to the forebears of those present. His remarks while not lengthy, were most scholarly and well thought out.

CULTURED ADDRESS

Rev. Ethelbert E. Warfield, D.D., LL.D., President of Lafayette College, was the first speaker introduced by the Toastmaster, to the Toast: "The Fascination of History." Dr. Warfield opened his remarks with a gallant compliment to the ladies present and then launched into an address, the literary style of which would be difficult to surpass. At once a splendid example of culture, it was profound and intricate, but exceedingly interesting. The speaker pointed out in his address under the head of the fascination of history, the extraordinary permanence of human nature, illustrated by numerous ancient and modern occurrences. The tragic and wise aspect of life was abundantly indicated through liberal incidents from the lives of the world's great and good. Tracing the rise of man from savagery to the worship of the divinity of Christianity, the speaker proved that through the many paradoxes of time, tendency has always been for larger justice and international peace. In a brilliant close to a magnificent effort he dwelt at length upon the unsolved problem of history and of the unsolved questions of personality, incidentally paying high tribute to the lives and work of Washington and Lincoln, and closing his remarks with the pointing out of the great debt owed to the writers of history, both sacred and secular, and urging the steadfast continuation of the aims and ideals of the local society.

Hon. H. Willis Bland, Judge of the Orphans' Court, Berks County, was the next speaker. Taking as his subject, not the announced topic assigned to him of "Some Sources of Interest to Local Historians," but that of "History in the Hearts and Minds of the American People," the Judge proceeded upon a lengthy address, replete with quotations from writers of both the present and past. At the outstart of his address he caused much laughter by the quotation, "A

talking judge is often a public nuisance." He quoted at some length from the statements of George Wharton Pepper, the famous Philadelphia lawyer, in reference to the tendency of Socialism in America, and made this the basis of his remarks. His argument centered about the historic proof of Christianity, and the broad subject was handled in a most logical manner at great length, amply establishing his promise that God is working through the instrumentality of men. The speaker also took opportunity to bestow a high tribute to the memory of Lincoln and gave his judgment that public opinion would finally triumph in the making of just and more perfect laws during the history of the future.

PROF. J. P. REMINGTON

It was nearly midnight when the last speaker of the evening, Prof. Joseph P. Remington, Phar.D., F.C.S., was called upon by Dr. Hark to address the gathering. While the oldest of the three speakers, the Professor by his breezy manner at once caught the attention of his hearers and though the hour was late, he held their close attention for nearly an hour as he gave a most unique and inspiring address upon the subject, "A Maker of History." His remarks, which had for their center the personality of Dr. Harvey Washington Wiley, were most timely, and coming as they did, from a fellow worker and close friend of the world-wide known chemist, they were greatly appreciated. Frequent applause greeted the speaker and several times when he sought the indulgence of his audience because of the late hour, he was urged to continue his remarks. Tracing the early history of Dr. Wiley through his boyhood days and university training, he gave a pen picture of this valiant fighter for the health of every American, and in most forceful language appealed to the people of Lebanon to support and follow out the policies this man has so unselfishly made during the many years of his

life, both as an expert chemist and as the head of his department. The speaker's address was replete with actual occurrences in connection with the great crusade being made for pure food in this country, and held his hearers spellbound as he uncovered some of the methods to retard and belittle the great work being done. At the close of his address Prof. Remington uncovered a large photo of Dr. Wiley, which was greeted with loud applause, indicating that Lebanon is not behind other communities in holding the man at his true value.

IMPERIAL ORCHESTRA

Throughout the evening the following delightful program was given by the Imperial Mandolin Orchestra, stationed in an alcove just off the dining room:

Overture, Jolly Robbers	Suppe
Caprice, Roguish Eyes	Gruenwald
Selections from The Girl in the Train	Jail
(a). Serenata, Moszkowski	
(b) Hungarian Dance, No. 7	Brahms
In a Dixie Dell	Jaques
Salut D'Armour	Elgan
Day Dreams, Valse from Spring Mail	Reinhard
Norwegian Dance	Grieg
Valse Lente Coppeha	Delibes
March, Naval Parade	Allen
Excerpts from The Girl of My Dreams	Hoschna
Spanish Gaiety Bolero	Boehm
Barcarolle from Tales of Hoffman	Offenbach

EFFICIENT COMMITTEE

The great success of the affair reflected great credit upon the Committee on Arrangements, consisting of George D. Krause, Henry C. Grittinger, Harry J. Shenk, Jos. L. Lemberger and Samuel P. Heilman.

MEMBERS AND GUESTS IN ATTENDANCE

A list of those who were present is as follows:

Dr. Wm. M. Guilford, Rev. J. Max Hark, D.D., Rev. Thomas Levan Bickel, Dr. Samuel P. Heilman, Samuel Reigel, Prof. Thos. S. Stein, Dr. E. Grumbine, Rev. Ethelbert E. Warfield, D.D., LL.D., Hon. H. Willis Bland, Prof. Joseph P. Remington, Phar.D., F.S.C., Thomas U. Schock, Edward Heckman, A. Curfman Romig.

Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Strickler, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Strickler, Miss Josephine Strickler, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Raudenhush, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Grittinger, Miss Katharine Grittinger, Miss Elizabeth Schock, Colonel and Mrs. A. Frank Seltzer, Miss Clara Stites, Thomas Evans, Mrs. R. C. Greer, Dr. and Mrs. J. L. Lemberger, Dr. and Mrs. W. D. Happell, A. G. Reizenstein, Dr. and Mrs. J. C. Bucher, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Richards, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. M. Derr, Frank Gleim, Miss Edith Gleim, Mrs. Emma Spang, Dr. and Mrs. Hiester Bucher, Mrs. S. P. Heilman, Miss Catharine Heilman, Miss Barbara Heilman, Mrs. William M. Guilford, Mrs. J. Max Hark, Mrs. H. Willis Bland, Mrs. J. H. Shiffler, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Shenk, C. Shenk, Miss Lena Ramsey, J. M. Shenk, Mrs. M. Colvin, Mrs. J. Arndt Frantz, George D. Krause, Miss Mary Belle Guthrie, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Krause, Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell Krause, John H. Louser, Rev. Frederick Krapf, George E. Meily, Thomas J. Humphreys, John S. Basehore, L. G. Harpel, Dr. Wm. R. Roedel, Mr. and Mrs. Frank S. Becker, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Light, Frank P. Harfmar, Miss Florence Shugar, Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Zerbe, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Kase, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Cilley, Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Mease, Mr. and Mrs. D. O. Mader, Dr. Elias Mader, Miss Caroline Mader, Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Bowman, Mr. and Mrs. E. U. Sowers, Dr. and

Mrs. Wm. T. Bruce, Prof. and Mrs. F. W. Robbins, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Hockenbury, A. A. Weimer, H. A. Moore, James F. Branson, Miss E. Jennie Sando, Miss Olie A. Prosser, Miss Isabelle Prosser, Miss Katharine Reinhard, Miss Elizabeth Reinhard, Dr. and Mrs. H. L. Gerberich, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. McCurdy, Rev. and Mrs. B. F. Daugherty, Major M. A. Gherst, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Meyer, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Snavely, Miss Nora Snavely, Mrs. Clara A. Heilman, Hon. and Mrs. Charles V. Henry, Rev. C. A. Bowman, Ph.D., Rev. and Mrs. Lawrence Keister, D.D., Hon. C. R. Lantz, Mr. and Mrs. John Hunsicker, Sr., Mr. and Mrs. John Hunsicker, Jr., Miss Clara Sherk, John Henry Miller.

THE DINNER ADDRESSES

Copy of Dr. Warfield's address could not be secured, the Doctor pleading want of time to reproduce it in writing by reason of his arduous college duties, and continuous outside engagements. A fair line of thought expressed in his address is, however, given in the account of the Dinner just above. The addresses of Judge Bland and Prof. Remington we are giving in full, in pursuance of request for copies of them.

HISTORY IN THE HEARTS AND MINDS OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

By the Hon. H. WILLIS BLAND

In speaking of the topic before us, I should like to lay special emphasis upon the proposition in whatever affects fundamentally, the moral welfare and upward progress of the whole people, is a subject of vital importance to organizations established for historical study, whether the nominal character of the body is local or general. The lessons of the past, are ever present to the wise; and it has been well said by Bishop Stubbs in his Constitutional History, that "the roots of the present lie deep in the past, and nothing in the past is dead to him, who would know how the present came to be what it is." The significance of history to a particular student, depends entirely upon the spirit with which he comes to the

study of it; his object in its study; his faculty for comparison and criticism; and his capacity for generalizing the laws of social development, from the spiritual meaning and tendency of events and movements. In order to get a starting point for my interpretation of the past and its lessons, and to consider, in particular, the influence upon man's social progress and probable future, of the teaching and ideals of the Christian religion, I quote the following from an address delivered January 31, 1912, by that eminent citizen of Philadelphia, George Wharton Pepper, Esq., at the annual Church Club dinner, at the Academy of Music, Philadelphia:

"Christianity, if we would live it, would be the greatest power in the world against socialism. But a great many Christians are only lukewarm in their religion. If Christianity were to fail, socialism would be the world's only hope. But even with Christianity you must reckon with socialism. The only way to fight and destroy it, is to root out the evils against which socialism is a protest."

Relative to this statement of Mr. Pepper's, I should say that there is one observation to be made in this connection, and that is, that political and economic systems, as we know them, have been and are, mere passing phases of social life, through which runs God's fixed, eternal purpose, to raise humanity from its low estate, to an ever increasing participation in his divine nature: his truth, justice, mercy, tenderness and compassion; and that the study of history, if reverently pursued, clearly reveals to us, that it is God and not man who is the designer and architect of all things; down to the forms and feelings, taken and experienced in the institutions,—family and political, and the customs, positive law, morality, manners, habits, hopes and aspirations of mankind. We occasionally read of what are called the 'eternal verities' and no thoughtful person can doubt that there are such, and that they

are of God. The religious sentiment in man, is one. Man's inherent aspiration for freedom and equality, is another. And this brings us face to face, with the two central ideas about which Mr. Pepper's discourse moves. In other words, it deals with the relations between religion and what are called human rights. My purpose is to show that, from the founding of Christianity, there has been growing throughout that part of the world under the influence of its precepts, a slowly but constantly evolving social consciousness of the equality of man, and the right of all men to a larger and more equal participation in the benefits of society. When the student of history takes his standpoint at the time of Cicero, to whom we are indebted for so much of our knowledge of the past, and makes a survey of the social condition then existing, and compares what he sees there, with what he sees about him, in this age, he cannot but realize that we live in, practically, a new moral world. When we read the letters of Cicero to his numerous friends, we see in him a man, in many respects admirable, with a social condition about him, utterly selfish, cruel and corrupt; and so far as public life and institutions are concerned, a scene of utter rottenness and dissolution.

When about a century after the age of Cicero, Plutarch collected for the benefit of posterity, his immortal gallery of character-portraits, of the celebrated men who had acted with conspicuous distinction, in the public life of Greece and Rome, he gave us much to admire; but it is probable that, judging men by the standards of our own Christian age, most men of our time would say, "Aristides the Just, is the only one of these celebrities, whose moral character would fit into our modern life." Most men are the moral products of their time; now and then, they rise above their times. It was so with Aristides in his age; and so it was with Lincoln, in ours. You see it in the conduct of Aristides, when he sat as a judge;

you see it in Lincoln, in his conduct as a lawyer; each stood above his class, because he was born with a controlling moral ideal; something which the average man does not possess. Truly great men, are idealists on the spiritual side, while they are emphatically practical, in conduct. When Phillips Brooks said of Lincoln, "In him were vindicated the greatness of real goodness, and the goodness of real greatness," he gave us a formula for judging men, and their ideals of life. It is always a question, what is a man's outlook upon life and things about him? The formula is an applicable to the judgment of a pagan as of a Christian.

No man was ever more practical; no man ever lived closer to the real, every-day life surging about him, than that remarkable pagan, Demosthenes. Yet with all his practical hard-headedness, he was an idealist; he believed that the very laws under which he lived had a divine spirit and sanction. This appears in many of his speeches, but nowhere so conspicuously as in his speech against Aristogiton, where he defines the origin and substance of law thus: "The design and object of the laws is, to ascertain what is just, honorable and expedient; and when that is discovered, it is proclaimed in a general ordinance, equal and impartial to all. This is the origin of law; which for various reasons, all are under obligation to obey; but especially, because every law is the invention and gift of Heaven, and the sentiment of wise men." Here is a clear declaration of his belief in the theistic, in human life. The Roman law recognizes the same superhuman source of law, in its definition of jurisprudence, as the knowledge of things divine and human, the science of the just and the unjust. The inseparable relation between human law in its essence, and a divine source, is constantly acknowledged by that greatest of English lawyers, Lord Coke, in his prefaces to his books of reports; and Bishop Butler in his "Analogy," has a

chapter on the "moral government of God." In *The Outlook*, February 10, 1912, p. 305, in an editorial entitled "A Century of Progress," the spiritual influence in human affairs, is thus declared: "The Church has learned the meaning of the prayer, which it so long prayed without understanding its meaning, 'Thy kingdom come, thy will be done, on earth as it is in heaven.'"

I have already said "that political and economic systems are mere passing phases of social life"; and to that class of facts, the socialistic movement belongs. It is a perfectly natural expression of protest against social injustice, and will have such influence as it may deserve, in the situation which exists. But it will not have the last word. Religion will have, as it always has had, the moulding of our institutions, in the end. Those lines of Lowell are everlastingly true:

"Careless seems the great avenger,
History's pages but record, one death-grapple in the darkness,
Twixt old systems, and the Word,
Truth forever on the scaffold, wrong forever on the throne;
Yet, that scaffold sways the future;
And behind the dim unknown,
Standeth God, within the shadow,
Keeping watch above his own."

The unwritten law is the real law; it is, so to speak, the divine law expressing itself through the sense of justice implanted in the human heart. Its organ is enlightened public opinion; and it sometimes expresses itself in unexpected moral movements. Our own national history gives us examples of this. A familiar instance is furnished by the sudden concentration of moral feeling concerning slavery. Note the arithmetic of its expression. In 1840, the candidate of the abolitionists for president, received 7,000 votes; in 1844, 62,000; in 1848, the abolitionists and free-soilers united, and Van Buren, their candidate, received 291,000 votes; in 1852, an out-and-out abolitionist candidate got 156,000; and then,

in 1856, a sudden outburst came, a moral tidal wave, so to speak, and Fremont, a pure abolitionist, received 1,350,000 votes. A legislative trifle caused it—the formal repeal of the Missouri Compromise. Finally came the Dred Scott decision, in 1857, shocking the moral feeling of the nation; and in 1860, Lincoln carried the country with a million eight hundred thousand votes; and then followed the moral cyclone of the war.

What caused this stupendous revolution, in twenty years? Did it come about through the accepted and generally approved institutions and social organisms of man, for the direction and control of our affairs? Was it brought about by the organized church, by organized business, by organized politicians? No. The organized church opposed it, organized politicians opposed it, the written law opposed it; yet it came with the irresistible might of a moral hurricane; and old things suddenly passed away. Why and how? We can only account for it, by a recognition of the fact that the moral government of the world, is directed by a spiritual power working in man, of which, in an articulate sense, he is unconscious, and yet which sways his life, acts, and destiny. The Parable of the Samaritan, and the life and precepts of its author; in other words, the religious ideals and feelings of Christianity, had been producing their moral fruitage, through the slow culture of character during eighteen hundred years. When in the fourth century of our era, the good Fabiola, as an act of penance, established the first public hospital, she sowed the seed of a form of beneficence, the fruitage of which we see about us, in the myriads of hospitals dispensing blessings infinite in number upon the human race; and all this is the product of one single act of Christian piety. When in 404, the monk Telemachus, animated by the noblest heroism of philanthropy aroused through the contemplation of Christian ideals, rushed into the bloody amphitheatre at

Rome to protest against the brutal and fatal battles of gladiators for the entertainment of the ferocious instincts of the assembled spectators, he was a messenger of Heaven proclaiming the brotherhood of man and the sacredness of life. He fell, bleeding and dying, on the bloody sands of the arena, under a shower of stones thrown upon him by the frenzied spectators; but his splendid moral feeling and courage marked the end in Rome of gladiatorial contests. These two examples show how far had gone, even within the first century after the conversion of the Roman Empire to Christianity, the growth of the religious influence over the heart and institutions of man.

Ever since the period of the Reformation, there has been an ever growing frequency of manifestation of what may be called the spiritual influence in the life of western civilization. You see it illustrated in the inspiring life and example of St. Vincent de Paul, devoting himself to the welfare of his fellowmen; in Roger Williams and William Penn, in the sphere of religious and civil liberty; in John Howard, in the reformation of prison life; in Granville Sharpe, Clarkson, and Wilberforce, in their labors for the abolition of slavery; in Robert Raikes, the founder of the Sunday school. In the last hundred and fifty years, these beneficent messengers of the Spirit, have appeared to society, in every form, and in ever-increasing variety; until it looks today, as if almost the entire field of possible moral contest, has been fought over, and won. It is natural for man to do what he deems morally right; and when he fails to do so, it is the result of ignorance, or of an imagined self-interest. But he is a rational creature; and history shows nothing more clearly than that the large field formerly pre-empted by supposed self-interest, has, through the growth of intelligence and respect for that authoritative public opinion which rules all the conduct of mankind, been

abandoned. There is nothing so tenacious, among the institutions of mankind, as that which the law calls *status*: those fixed, unequal conditions of mankind, of which human slavery is the most conspicuous example. There the influence of the dominant class, seemed firmly and in vincibly intrenched; but it has passed away,—self-interest to the contrary, notwithstanding.

The greatest battle of the modern world was fought about slavery. Its lessons teach us this: that no human institution grounded upon injustice, however intrenched behind the seemingly invulnerable walls of self-interest, can endure. When we go into Westminster Abbey, and find in the Poets' Corner, a tablet to Granville Sharpe, upon which is chiseled the touching effigy of an African slave on his knees, in supplication, we may wonder how it came, that this simple memorial should have a place with those of Chaucer, Spenser, Shakespeare and Milton, in England's shrine, where rest the ashes of her royal dead of nine centuries; but if we will wend our way to Guildhall near by, it will all be explained, when we see a marble bust with this inscription: "Granville Sharpe, to whom England owes the glorious verdict of her highest court of law, that the slave who sets his foot on British ground, becomes that moment free." They are England's tributes to a meek and lowly Christian, who was not "lukewarm" in his belief, and whose only worldly possessions were his personal virtues, and his interest in the welfare of his fellowmen. That the noble life of Sharpe was the fruit of the Christian ideal, is shown by his family history. He was a son of an archdeacon of the Church of England; and a grandson of an Archbishop of York.

This is a beautiful and beneficent world; and the loveliest thing in it is, if I may so speak—the gradually opening flower of unselfish human nature. We see proofs of this everywhere.

Men and women are competing to lay their worldly fortunes upon God's altar of benevolence. Herbert Spencer, in one of his books on ethics, dealing with what he calls "self-serving" and "other-serving" motives, dwells upon the gradually narrowing sphere of selfishness, and speaks of that "far-off time" when human conduct will achieve a form of ethical behavior, in which the opposing motives of self-interest and beneficence will be equal in their influence. His conclusion as to the moral tendency, is grounded on the facts of human experience: his prediction as to "the far-off time" of the culmination of the tendency, is the fallible prophecy of a fervent seeker after truth, who was as ignorant of the future as you and I are. The wisest of mortals are blind about that future known only to Him "within the shadow; keeping watch above his own." The fallibility of the temporal judgments of men, regarding the future, was signally illustrated in the life of Lincoln. Those who have read the debates between him and Douglass, will recall this scene, in one of their discussions. Lincoln was arguing from past events and tendencies, that in the course of time, slavery would be abolished by the protesting moral feelings of mankind. Senator Douglass interrupted with the question: "How long do you think it will take for the moral sentiments of mankind to dispose of slavery?" Lincoln was an honest man, and wanted to give an honest answer; but he did not know the plans of God, and so he hesitated before answering. To the thoughtful reader of the incident, there is deep pathos in Lincoln's mood. He looked vaguely over the audience of ten thousand freemen that stood before him, as if to draw from them some inspiration for a wise answer, but none came. He then turned to Douglass, in a vacant sort of way, and answered: "I think it will come in a hundred years." That was in September, 1858. In just four years, September 22, 1862, he issued over

his own hand, the preliminary proclamation of emancipation. If ever there was a seer, Lincoln was one; and yet how ignorant he was of the divine plan. And so it is with all of us, including the great thinker, Mr. Spencer. His "far-off time" may be near. The time may not be distant when the "Sermon on the Mount," and the "Parable of the Samaritan," shall have conquered the vanity, pride and selfishness of the heart of man; and when he shall find his highest and best happiness in supplementing the Lord's Prayer, with that of Agur: "Remove from me vanity and lies; give me neither poverty nor riches; feed me with food convenient for me."

The moral creed of men is not appreciably affected by the positive legislation embodied in codes of public and private law. So foreign are they to the heart and conscience, that we have a dictum, "He who takes the law alone for his guide, is neither a good citizen nor an honest man." Civil law in all its forms, is purely external to man, and outside of his daily life, operating only to protect his person and his property, to restrain threatened injury to either, to redress legal injuries, and to punish crimes. He experiences its operation rarely; and the great mass of men never feel its immediate touch. The consequence is that it does not enter into the daily lives of men, and has little constructive influence in the production of human character. But there is a code of final authority with man, which dictates every act of the citizen, and moulds his feelings, beliefs, conduct and character: and that is the moral law, whose organ of expression is the best and most enlightened public opinion of the community about him. He yields implicit obedience to this law, and nothing can resist its influence. What is not right by the standard of that law, cannot endure, either in civil statutes or personal conduct. No sanctions are so sweeping and effective, as those of enlightened opinion. It dictates and moulds the ideals of

a people, and it is the constructive source of community and national character. It goes without saying, that this public opinion is grounded upon the religious feelings and beliefs of the people; for they are its sanctities, and what is not in harmony with them, is condemned as error.

Lincoln stated our social problem thus: "That is the real issue; it is the eternal struggle between these two principles, right and wrong, throughout the world. They are the principles which have stood face to face, from the beginning of time, and they will ever continue to struggle. One is the common right of the people, the other the divine right of kings, and whatever from the latter may develop, it is that which says: 'You toil and work, and earn bread, and I will eat it.'"

Jefferson said: "Sometimes it is said that man cannot be trusted to govern himself. Can he then be trusted to govern others? Or have we found angels in the form of kings to govern us? Let history answer the question." February 22, 1861, Lincoln was in Philadelphia, on his way to Washington to be inaugurated as President. The day was celebrated by the patriotic citizens of Philadelphia, in the course of which Lincoln made a short address in Independence Hall, in the room in which the Declaration of Independence was signed. His simple heart was much touched by the occasion and surroundings; so much so, that his strong emotional excitement was plainly visible to all. He said: "I am filled with deep emotion at standing in this place where were gathered together, the wisdom, patriotism and constancy to principle, from which sprang the institutions under which we live. I never had a feeling politically, which did not spring from the sentiments embodied in the Declaration of Independence. . . . I have often inquired of myself, what great principle or idea it was, that kept the confederacy, so long together. It was not the mere matter of the separation of the colonies

from the motherland; but that sentiment of the Declaration of Independence, which gave liberty, not alone to the people of this country, but of all the world, for all time; it was the promise which it gave, that in due time, the weights would be lifted from the shoulders of all men, and all should have an equal chance. Now, my friends, can we save this country on that basis? If we can, I shall be one of the happiest men in the world, if I can help to save it. If we cannot save it on that basis, it will be truly awful. But if it cannot be saved without giving up that principle, I was about to say, that I would rather be assassinated on the spot, than surrender it." Two years and ten months later, he stood on the battlefield of Gettysburg, taking part in the dedication of a portion of that field, as the last resting place of the dead who fell there for the nation. His sentiments had not changed. The last sentence of his brief, but immortal address, was this: "It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great work remaining before us; that from these honored dead we take increased devotion; to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve, that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom; and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

That mere economic systems, whether devised by Adam Smith, Ricardo, Mill or Marx, are but transient phenomena; and that the one abiding eternal fact to which all human instrumentalities must, in the event, conform, is the divine ideal of justice as revealed to us by experience, is clear to me. A few years ago, that enlightened judge in these matters, Carroll D. Wright, U. S. Commissioner of labor, said: "We must have a new political economy"; and he declared that it would be founded upon the principles of religious ethics. I firmly believe it to be a true prediction: and to put the coming social

ideal before you in a concrete form, I think the human product of Christian ethics will be, the type of man governed by the fraternal motives of Granville Sharpe, whom England honors with a memorial in her hallowed shrine devoted to the repose of the ashes of her illustrious lead. Let us have faith and believe, that there is

"One God, one law, one element;
And one far-off divine event,
To which the whole creation moves."

Let us not be weary in well-doing; but see the truth contained in the lines of a living poet:

"It is a weary watching, wave by wave,
And yet, the tide heaves onward;
We build, like corals, grave on grave,
And pave a pathway sunward.
We are driven for each new fray,
A newer strength to borrow;
But where the vanguard camps today—
The rear will rest tomorrow."

A MAKER OF HISTORY

BY PROF. JOS. P. REMINGTON, PHAR. D. F. C. S.

We are all accustomed to think of American heroes as men who have laid down their lives in the service of their fellows, as belonging to the Army or Navy, or connected in some way with physical feats of valor on the battlefield or high seas, but "peace hath her victories no less renowned than war," and the subject of this sketch, Dr. Harvey Washington Wiley, is a maker of history.

He was born in Kent, Indiana, October 18th, 1844, the son of Preston P. and Lucinda Weir Wiley. His daily life was spent upon the farm and his home life was one of toil and hardship, notwithstanding he frequently speaks of those early days as contributing greatly to his excellent health and activity. He gave no evidence of remarkable distinction in his youth, but those of his schoolmates now living remember his prowess in athletic sports and his leadership among the boys. He graduated from Hanover College, Indiana, in 1867, and received the degree of Master of Arts in 1870. He graduated from the Indiana Medical College in 1871 with the degree of

M.D., and he has the degree of Bachelor of Science from Harvard University, which was awarded in 1873. He received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1876, and LL.D. in 1898. From 1868 to 1870 he was Professor of Latin and Greek in Butler College, and Professor of Chemistry in Butler University in 1874. He was Professor of Chemistry in Purdue University, and State Chemist of Indiana from 1874-1883. In the latter year he was made Chief Chemist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and through the intervention of President Taft and to the confusion of his enemies he still remains Chief Chemist in this important department of our Government. It will thus be seen that his activity in the Hoosier State extended over a period of nearly 40 years, and Washington has been his home for nearly 29 years.

Dr. Wiley has traveled extensively in Europe and America, and has been a delegate or officer of many scientific bodies. Devoting himself to chemical science he has received many titles and several medals, among which may be mentioned, one in 1908 from Italy, the Elliot-Cresson gold medal from the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia, and in 1909 the title of Chevalier of the Legion of Honor of France.

He is the author of many books on Chemistry and since in later years he has given especial attention to the Chemistry of Foods and Drugs, his communications are numbered by the hundreds.

It is fortunate indeed for the American people that a chemist of his experience and attainments should have taken up this branch of analytical chemistry, for without this knowledge and training, the great work that he has been able to accomplish would never have been successful. Food and Drug laws while existing in foreign countries for years are new to the United States; the first National law dating from June 30, 1906, and it was only through the persistent efforts

of this remarkable man that Congress enacted the law and President Roosevelt signed it. When this law went into effect there was a great hue and cry throughout the country. America had become the dumping ground of adulterated and misbranded food and drugs. Cotton seed oil was exported from our Southern ports at a low price and came back to us after being more or less flavored with olive oil, but the labels gave no indication of the adulteration. Canned peas were colored with copper salts, wines and beverages were falsely labeled and secret processes were employed on both sides of the water to deceive buyers and consumers; but the same processes were rife in our own country. Housekeepers were deceived by false labels, the toothsome little fish, the sardine, is put up in the well known flat tins with rounded corners and is given a French label yet almost any little minnow or small fish caught in American waters and preserved in oil is called sardine and graces many a table.

Time will not allow me to enumerate a thousandth part of such iniquities. The principle of "what you don't know, you don't know," has been worked overtime, even the consumers in the U. S. seemed to hate Dr. Wiley, and many a man and woman said, "Why does this man worry us about our food: our family have been eating this food for years and are not dead-yet, I would rather not know about these things."

Those who manufactured adulterated goods laughed at Dr. Wiley's efforts and, at first paid no attention to the Food and Drugs act, but this condition has been discounted by the provisions of the Act and the Government was wise enough to allow more than a year to elapse before prosecutions for misbrandings and adulterations became effective, but gradually prosecutions for violations began to tell; firms and corporations were given hearings. It is not too much to say that

many wholesale grocers and wholesale druggists were ignorant of the extent of the frauds and undoubtedly large stocks of goods were held, which if condemned, would have entailed enormous losses.

The Government took the position that retailers should not bear the greatest burden of condemnation or seizure, but the greatest sinner was the corporation, firm or individual who made the stuff.

The plan of opening a Registry in Washington, whereby a firm could be given a distinctive number on the register, with the privilege of attaching the label, so well known "Guaranteed under the Food and Drug Act" was adopted. Incidentally it may be mentioned that some sharp manufacturers used the word "by" instead of "under" thus falsely leading the consumer to believe that the Government actually guaranteed their products. Every one knows that the U. S. guarantees no one's goods and a special regulation had to be issued compelling the labels to read "Guaranteed *under* the Food and Drugs Act." The value of this label solely depends upon the fact that the responsibility for mis-branding or adulterating goods rests upon the guarantor and the retailer may point the Government Inspector to the label and show him that he must look higher for his victim.

The principle of the Food and Drugs Act, is that the label must tell the truth. Currant jelly must now be made from currants, and if the factory-made jelly contains 80 per cent. apple jelly and is colored red with aniline dyes, the label must state the facts in letters large enough to be read without the use of a microscope.

The burden of discriminating between honest food and that which is false, now rests upon the housekeeper who can read, and wishes to be honest. It can readily be seen that this law

has been violently opposed from many quarters. Labels for the so called Maple Syrup must now be supplanted by a title reading "Syrup, Glucose, Maple flavor," and if honest housekeepers would only realize that it is far cheaper to buy simple syrup made from good sugar and pure water and to add a sufficient amount of pure maple syrup, they could make their own dilution at a considerable profit to themselves.

Many of my hearers will remember the days of their youth when a generous slice of bread thickly coated with molasses was eaten on the stairs while holding on to the banister and standing on one foot while swinging the other, but what a toothsome delicacy bread and 'lasses was!

The refinement of sugar and the improvement in the process by which a larger yield of crystallized sugar can be obtained by the use of vacuum pans has resulted in a lower yield of molasses and "Glucose Syrup" or "Golden Drips," flavored with a little real molasses is now almost universally used. According to Wiley this must be labeled "Glucose syrup flavored with molasses." These illustrations are merely given to indicate a few of the directions in which our maker of history has served his people.

Of course, the law goes much further and there is a provision in the Act, which forbids the sale of putrid food, such as meat, fish, milk and eggs, etc., which may be in a state of complete, or partial decomposition, and the prosecutions have been numerous and of great value to the health of the nation, particularly in the lowering of infant mortality. It must be realized that the enforcement of the National Pure Food and Drug Acts can only apply to interstate commerce, hence the various States of the Union were compelled to follow the lead of the National Act and pass laws which would control the sale of food and drugs within each State. At the present time

this constitutes one of the greatest difficulties, because the laws of the States are not always in harmony with the National Acts, but the people throughout the country have now been educated to the dangers of eating adulterated or misbranded food, and steps are being taken to make the laws uniform: that the large majority of merchants who supply food and drugs are now complying with the laws speaks well for the commercial conscience of the Nation, the honest manufacturer is now coming into his own, the dishonest ones must now tell the truth on the label and unfair competition should be eliminated. Fortunately in many of the prosecutions even when an honest merchant has unwittingly or ignorantly violated the law, a penalty of \$50 and \$7 costs prevents a repetition of the offense. It can not be supposed that within the five years which has elapsed since the passage of the Pure Food and Drugs Act, that every case of adulteration or misbranding has been stopped but the education of the public is progressing at a rapid rate, and the real intention of the Government to penalize offenders has been shown. The opponents of the law are rapidly changing front and soon prove to be active supporters. This can be shown by the great wave of popular sentiment which swept the country, when the effort was made to reprimand Dr. Wiley and his assistants through Government Officers last year, and the report of the Congressional Commission recently furnished to the public, exonerating Dr. Wiley, only shows what a strong hold his efforts have taken in the public estimation.

It may be interesting to give a pen picture of this remarkable man. He is over six feet in height, and is a man of considerable weight. He has repeatedly stated publicly and privately that he would not believe anyone who said he was handsome. He jocularly stated to the writer that anyone could trace his ancestry to the "Samurai" the ancient war-

riors of Japan, for he had the Japanese eyebrows. He is witty, noted for his repartee and is one of the best post prandial speakers in the country. Upon the platform he is always interesting and always ready to illustrate his points by an apt story. His advice is eagerly sought by thousands of people on all kinds of subjects. His sense of humor has undoubtedly saved his life.

When harassed and overburdened by the enormous amount of detail in his daily work, like the illustrious Lincoln, he relieves the situation by telling a story. Those who have the good fortune to be employed by him in any capacity, are irresistably drawn to him. He is kind and forbearing to all who are honest, and industrious, but lying and cowardice he cannot forgive.

He has been a witness in hundreds of prosecutions. When one considers that he never had a legal education, it is surprising that his briefs are so eagerly sought for, and he spends many hours in carefully preparing Government cases.

In one of the first cases tried against the whiskey trust before Judge Thompson, of Cincinnati, his brief consisted of 800 pages of legal cap, and at the close of the trial Judge Thompson deferred his decision and asked Dr. Wiley to submit his brief of 800 pages.

He has been accused of secreting a large fortune which he has hidden away in farm property, the latest accusation by one of his enemies is \$300,000 as the sum so far accumulated. Of course this is a wild guess and utterly false. Dr. Wiley was a bachelor for 65 years and for the greater part of that time and during his greatest activity his salary did not exceed \$3500 per annum. His present salary is far less than many clerks or managers receive.

He not only has never sought money but has refused

thousands and thousands of dollars which have been offered him in many ways as bribes. "Graft" is a hateful word to this man; any one familiar with the opportunity of making millions by overlooking the shortcomings of a firm or corporation, profiting by adulteration or mis-brands, can readily see that if Wiley were willing to sell his soul and honor for dollars he could have retired years ago, many times a millionaire. He has been shadowed by detectives times without number, his actions and daily life have been scrutinized by the paid employees and spies of guilty corporations but he has had nothing to conceal, and is gifted with a rare insight and caution with the ability to confound his enemies. They were not able to make out a case against Dr. Wiley in the celebrated conspiracy to oust him last year when even Attorney General Wickersham was persuaded by his cabal in the Department to recommend the resignation of the doughty Chemist.

He did not accept the invitation to resign but fought back persistently and effectively. The technicality upon which the charge was based was the employment of an expert Pharmacologist under circumstances which were not provided for under the regulations, but Wiley showed before the Committee of Investigation that the technicality originated with one of the assistant chemists and was actually approved by the aged Secretary of the Department of Agriculture who had forgotten about it, so that even technically the Doctor was not guilty.

On the other hand a conspiracy in the Department was proved, which showed that there was an organized effort to obstruct the enforcement of the Pure Food and Drugs law by shearing the Doctor of all power to assist or institute prosecutions for violations of the regulations.

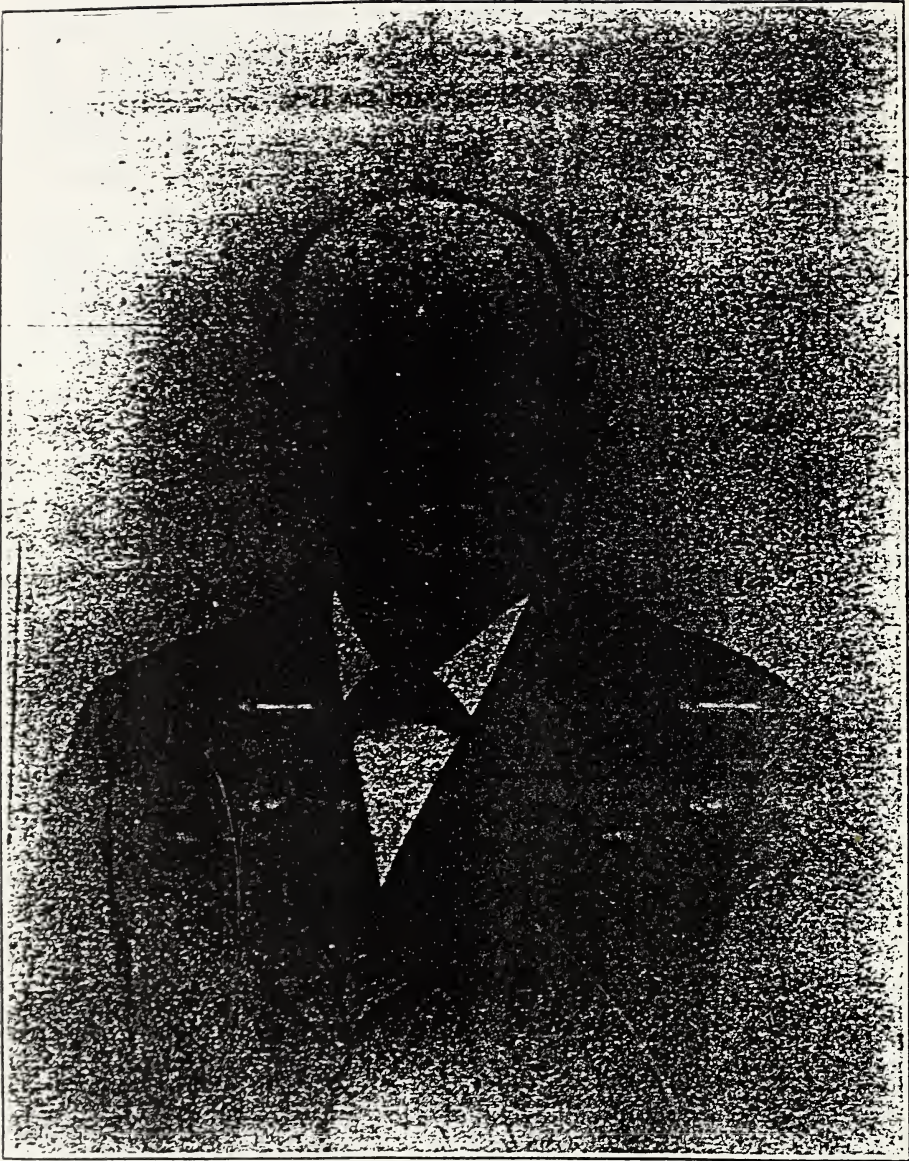
Let all praise and credit be given to President Taft for his judgment in declining to take the advice of his Attorney General Wickersham, Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, Attorney McCabe and Chemist Dunlap, who sought the removal of Dr. Wiley. This incident marked an unfortunate period in the Administration.

President Taft alone was able to save the situation, but whatever the present political position of the fiercely contested canvass of Presidential aspirants may be, Wiley's services in the interests of purity of Food and Drugs remain unassailed. He has given the best years of his life to the cause of the public health, and with remarkable tenacity of purpose, undaunted physical and moral courage without hope of preferment or position, his monument in the future history of the world, whether it be carved in stone or bronze, will be insignificant compared with the monument which this brave, honest chemist has earned in the hearts of the American people. Time alone will demonstrate the value of his services, not only to those who are living today but to the unborn generations of posterity.

And now, my hearers of Lebanon, worthy descendants of worthy sires, upon you rest grave responsibilities. Science has now pointed the way and we are beginning to appreciate the value of truth. The Boards of Health, National, State and Municipal, of this nation are doing their utmost to conquer disease. Preventive medicine and its noble army of medical men are teaching our citizens how to preserve the greatest physical gift to human beings—health. We will always have with us those who, through senility, inaction, good enough as it is, let well enough alone principles, decry and oppose progress. Cleanliness, physical, mental or moral, simply means systematic and continuous effort to confine each

element to its proper sphere. Science is only an orderly arrangement of facts, and dirt is only matter out of place. Good, rich soil properly cultivated and used, means health and growth to plants and these yield food and sustenance for our bodies. Out of our coal mines we obtain fuel to preserve our bodies, by giving warmth, and saving lives from freezing, but I respectfully protest against the presence of good, rich soil or coal dust on our faces, in the creases and wrinkles on our skin or in our finger nails. Dirt harbors germs, and these are often malignant. There is no occasion for alarm or fright, but there is now the utmost necessity for sober thought and I plead with you to think seriously about these things. This week in England Sir Joseph Lister passed from this life, he was the father of antiseptic surgery and millions of people have and will in the future owe their lives to this great pioneer, who proved that malignant germs could be killed by using antiseptics. I need only remind you that he pointed the way to successfully perform operations for appendicitis and hundreds of other surgical operations, but what now shall be finally said of Wiley? Lister saved the lives of a sick few who were stricken and would have died. Wiley protects the millions who need not suffer the pangs of illness before they call for a doctor. Wiley proves how well people can keep well. The trite saying, "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure" is very weak. It is good as far as it goes, but he who aims to keep people of this world in health by proving that the food that they eat is often loaded with impurities which impair or destroy health and compel money-loving avaricious vampires to come out into the open and print on their labels the constituents of their adulterated products, deserves a monument, nevertheless his gratest monument will ever remain in the hearts of the American people. Dr. Harvey Washington Wiley will be loved by the fathers.

for as heads of families, every true father realizes that the greatest boon that he can wish for his family is health, by the mothers of America, for they will look up to him with confidence and faith and because of the God-given love for the health of their off-spring, and as for our children millions here and hereafter, will rise up and call him "blessed." "Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war." The historical records of the work of Harvey Washington Wiley will tell the story. He has not wrought to destroy men by war, but to preserve the lives of men, women and children of the greatest Republic that the world has ever seen.



HENRY SNAVELY HEILMAN

HENRY SNAVELY HEILMAN

Born April 28, 1838. Died January 20, 1911.

Aged 72 years, 8 months, 22 days.

Henry S., as he was widely known, and to distinguish him from many other Heilmans in the county, was the only son of Joseph G. and Elizabeth (Snaveley) Heilman, and the great-great-grandson of John Peter Heilman, who came from Wurtemberg, Germany, in the year 1732, and became one of the pioneer settlers of the section then generally known as the Quittapahilla region, and in the midst of which he erected for himself a home. This remained and still remains, in the family, and to it its recent holder many years ago gave the sunny name of "Sunny Side." This pioneer ancestor was one of the founders of the nearby Hill Church; and one of the signers of the notable agreement as to that church, made and executed the 11th day of August, 1744, incident to its dedication the following day. On its burial ground were buried the mortal remains of this pioneer settler, as also many of those of his descendants.

This home is also notable in that it stands on the very edge of the Quittapahilla, one of the three classic streams in Lebanon County, the others being the Swatara and the Tulpehocken, around which clusters so much of the romantic and the historic that pertains to the County. It was here, and on this stream that John Casper Stoeber, the first Lutheran Minister to be ordained in Pennsylvania, in the years 1737-40 founded a homestead, and from which he extended the many

activities of his long and busy life, mainly as the first Minister of the Lutheran congregation of the nearby Hill Church, which he continued to serve to the day of his death in the year 1779, and on the burial-ground of which has been placed a fine monument to his memory. It was here also that the pioneer Stoever erected along with that of the first Hill Church, a grist mill, one of many later mills on that stream, and supervised its operation during his years of activity.

During the entire lifetime of the subject of our sketch his occupation was that of a farmer and a cultivator of his ancestral soil. He also operated a combined grist, flour and saw-mill close by his residence, with power from the waters of the Quittapahilla.

Already in his early years he took to the collecting of rare books and antiquarian rarities, and continued during his years specializing along this line, so that in time the collection he made in this way came to be almost unique both in value and extent, hardly surpassed, if even equaled, by any private collector elsewhere. The collection came to have in it so much of the rare and curious that it was made the mecca of innumerable others of like mind, both near and from far, to visit him and to lay feasting eyes on his treasures. To such he always had an open house and a hospitable word. The collection remains in tact as he made it, and as he left it when he departed this life.

Mr. Heilman had attained ability as an organist and served as such for ten years at the First Reformed Church, Lebanon, and earlier at the Hill Church, a number of years for the Reformed Congregation of that Church, and some other years for the Lutheran Congregation.

For twenty years preceding his death he was one of the Managers of the Berks and Dauphin Turnpike Company, and

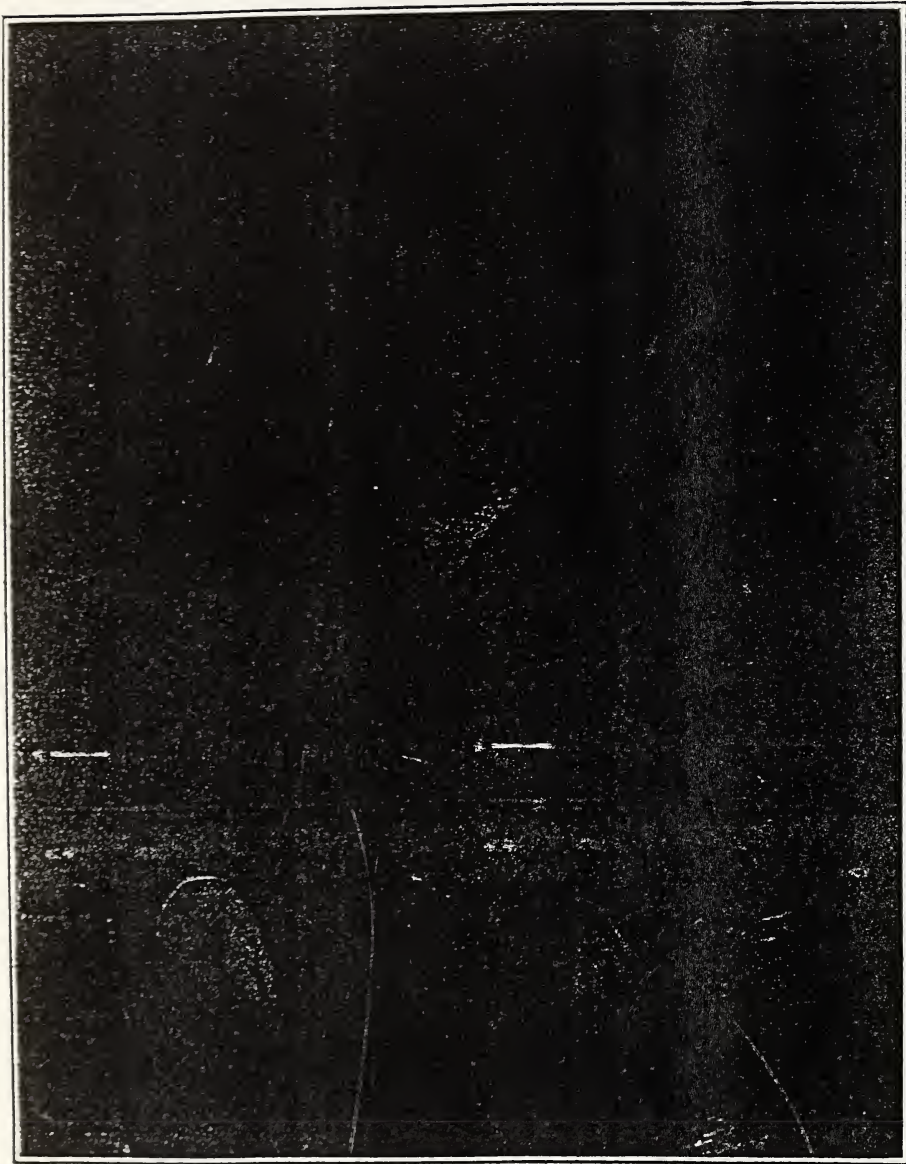
also had charge of the section of that highway along and by his residence.

He was a member of Salem Lutheran Church, Lebanon; of the Pennsylvania-German Society; of Mt. Lebanon Lodge, No. 226, Free and Accepted Masons; and of Hermit Commandery, No. 24, Knights Templar. In the Fall of 1897 he joined with fourteen other in a movement to establish a Historical Society for the County of Lebanon, and participated January 14, 1898 in forming such an organization, of which also he remained a member during the balance of his years, and also contributed to it a valuable Paper on "The Mills of the Quittapahilla." He is the fifth of these original movers for a historical society to answer a higher call.

On March 6, 1862, he married Elizabeth, a daughter of Henry Snavelly, who survives him, together with a son and a daughter.

Although a man of strong convictions and determined purpose Mr. Heilman was most genial with those who observed the equities towards him. In his family life he was exemplary in conduct and uprightness, to his neighbors and friends he ever had a kind word. In his later years he had lived down, and crossed off the account, the asperities that had beset his life's activities, and when it came to commit his body to mother earth the esteem in which he had been held was attested to by a large concourse of people that had come to pay tribute to his memory.

S. P. H.



JOHN KREIDER FUNCK

JOHN KREIDER FUNCK

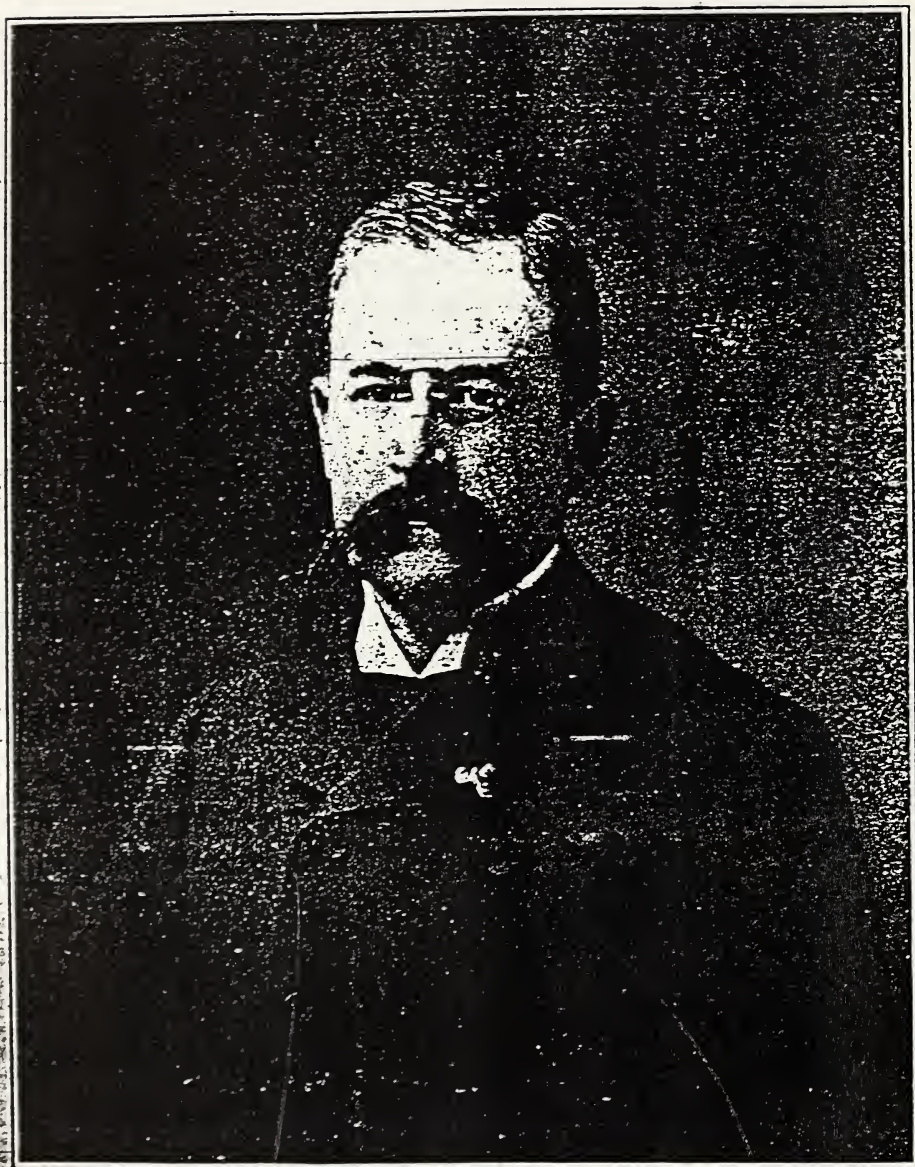
Born September 3, 1836. Died January 27, 1911.

Aged 74 years, 4 months, 24 days.

Mr. Funck was the son of Jacob and Mary (Kreider) Funck, and was born on the old and well-known Funck farm just outside and west of the city of Lebanon, where now are located the Colebrook Furnaces.

After securing such an education as the common schools could afford him, together with a course in the Lebanon Academy, he took up the work for himself of teaching, and continued therein until the year 1856, when, with his brother, Adam, as Funck and Bro., he engaged in the dry goods business in the town of Lebanon. This firm did a big business, and was one of the most prominent in the town in those days. He continued in this business until the year 1879, when he retired on account of ill-health. In the year 1883 he re-entered the mercantile business, mainly millinery, in a store-room in the Eagle Hotel block, but discontinued it ten years later. For some years following that he acted as Treasurer of the Lebanon Boiler Foundry and Machine Company, and following this was the Superintendent of the American Safety Match Company's local plant.

In the Civil War he served as a member of an emergency regiment, the company in said regiment of which he was a member being in command of his half-brother, Josiah Funck, who afterwards was for many years a leading member of the Lebanon Bar.



CHARLES LINCOLN MILLER, M. D.

then in 1894 an appointee to the United States Board of Examining Physicians of Pensions, first as its Secretary and later as President. He was a member of the State Medical Society, and of the County Medical Society, of which latter he was for some years its efficient Secretary.

Dr. Miller was prominent socially, and in the fraternities of his native city. These included the General Alumni, and the Lebanon County Alumni Association of the University of Pennsylvania, the Lebanon County Historical Society, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Lebanon Lodge, No. 631; Swatara Tribe, No. 276 Improved Order of R. L. Men, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

On January 18, 1893, he married Miss Jeannette Scott, of Winchester, Conn., who before and some time after her marriage was herself a practicing physician. She survives him together with one son, Charles D. Miller, and a brother, the aforesaid Henry M. Miller.

For quite a number of his last years he was subject to a lingering nervous affection, compelling him to retire from all business activities and to seclude himself in his house.

Dr. Miller's career, although brief, was replete with generous activities, and these, together with the warm impulses that actuated him throughout, had secured him a large measure of respect amongst his fellow-members of the medical profession, as also in many circles of his fellow-citizens.

S. P. H.



CATHARINE JANE FUNCK

CATHERINE JANE FUNCK

Born May 15, 1840.

Died April 28, 1911.

Aged 70 years, 11 months, 13 days.

Catharine Jane Funck, wife of John K. Funck, was the daughter of Adam and Elizabeth (Snively) Grittinger. Mr. Grittinger was a former citizen of Lebanon, and although dead many years is yet well remembered by many of those surviving him. He was a man of high repute, of upright character, a skilled surveyor and conveyancer, not surpassed in that line, perhaps not equaled, by others in his day, precise and accurate in his work, a man in whom people had implicit confidence, and whose word as to any matter was held as sufficient. These qualities of the mind and heart of the father largely characterized the daughter.

She was an upright woman, a faithful house-wife, and a true counsellor to her husband. She was a member of Zion Lutheran church, and was long identified with it. Having no children of her own she made the children of her parish the object of her religious affection, by reason of which she was given by them the endearing name "Aunt Kate Funck." She was not merely a member of that church, but she was an active member. She was active in its Sunday Schools, and other auxiliary work of the congregation.

To such civic activities of her town as it was given women to engage in she contributed her share. She was a member of "The Women's Aid Society of Lebanon During the War

of the Rebellion," an association that was "instant in season and out of season" in ministering to the wants of the men at the front fighting the battles of the Union, in which her surviving brother, Henry C., also took an active part, and the valiant work of which Society is so well recorded in No. 6, Vol. III, of the publications of this Society by Jacob H. Redsecker, who also served in the armies of the Union, but is now with the army across.

She was a member of the Lebanon County Historical Society, the meetings of which she frequently attended, and to the Library and Museum of which she made many valuable contributions, a matter that always gave her great pleasure. In her twentieth year she was joined in wedlock with John K. Funck, with whom, as shown in his sketch, she celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary September 6, 1909.

Her last notable service was the devoted ministration she gave her invalid husband, and this at a time when, distressed by an incurable disease in her own case, the shadow of death was also impending over her, leading to her own demise only ninety days after that of her husband.

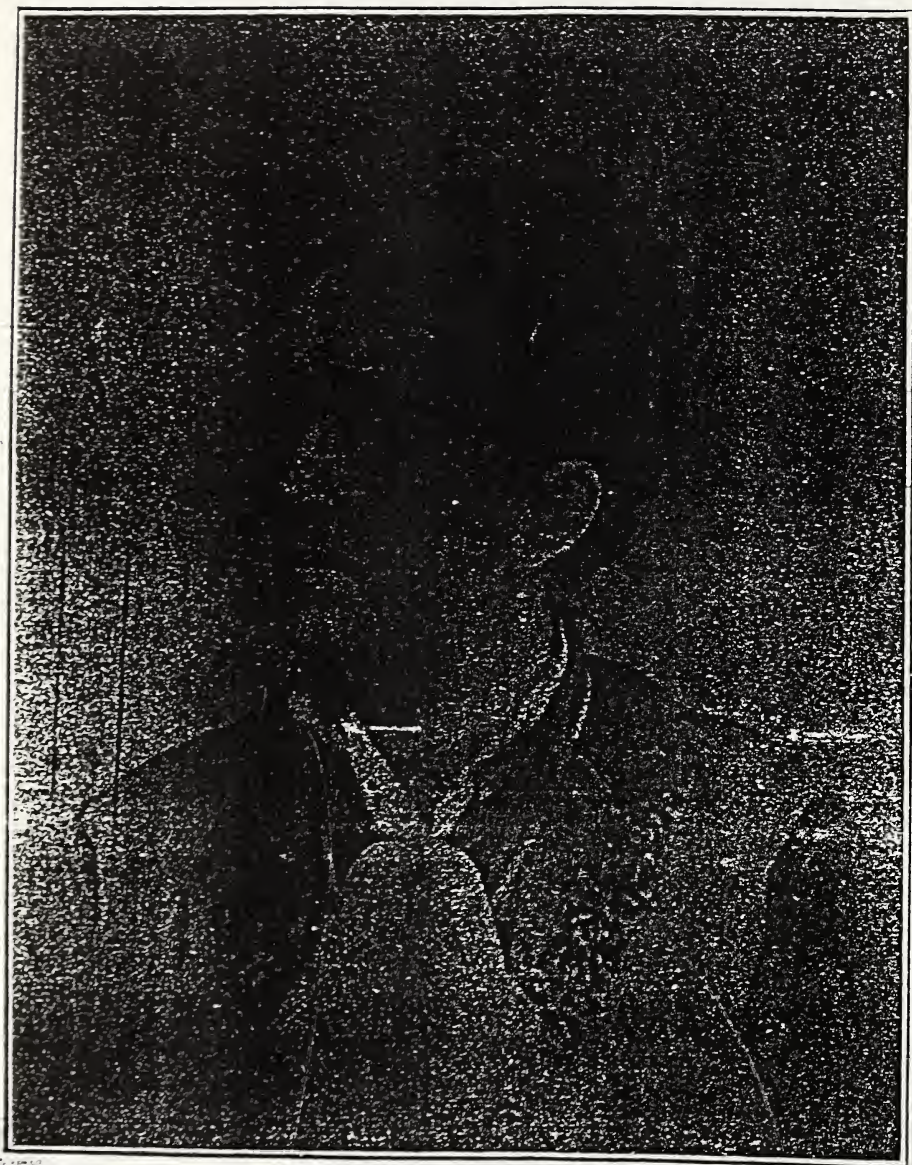
S. P. H.

LYDIA LOUISA UNGER

Born, — — 1836. Died May 25, 1911.
Aged 75 years.

Mrs. Unger was the wife of John F. Unger, in his time a leading member and elder of Christ Reformed Church, Philadelphia, and a daughter of the Rev. Samuel Miller, who was a prominent minister in the Reformed Church, and a writer of marked ability. Both he and his daughter, Mrs. Unger, were well known in Lebanon, the latter by reason of her relation to the Light family through her mother, whose maiden name was Light. Rev. Miller was a pioneer Home Missionary in the early period of Reformed Church history. He was for some years pastor of the Reformed church at Pottsville, Pa., also an editor of one of its church papers, and during the long liturgical controversy in that church wrote many articles in advocacy of a liturgical order of worship.

Mrs. Unger was a devoted member of the church of her husband's for forty-two years. During the earlier part of her life she was actively identified with various phases of church work, with a special direction to the cause of Home Missions. She was amongst the first in the Reformed Church to labor for the spiritual welfare of the Hungarians in our land. She was a member of the committee instrumental in having passed the bill placing matrons in the police stations of Philadelphia. For many years she was identified with the Society for Organizing Charities, The Women's Silk Culture Society, and the Women's Indian Association. In the very first year of the existence of the Lebanon County Historical



LYDIA LOUISA UNGER

Society she became a member of it, to which she was elected October 21, 1898. Although a resident of Philadelphia she spent much of her time during the summer seasons on her husband's farm near Leesport, Schuylkill county, where, as well as at her city residence, she entertained most hospitably, for which, and for many other worthy traits, she is kindly remembered by those who were in the large circle of her friends.

Her husband preceded her in death by some years. Three children, a son and two daughters, survive her.

Mrs. Unger was reared in a Christian family, her activities were broadly responsive to that Christian training, so that what time she could spare over and above her domestic duties, she freely gave to the uplift of the needy, and the advancement of her Lord and Master's kingdom.

S. P. H.



ELMER ELLSWORTH HAUER

ELMER ELLSWORTH HAUER

Born June 19, 1862.

Died July 10, 1911.

Aged 49 years and 21 days.

Mr. Hauer was a son of the late Samuel and Louisa (Euston) Hauer, and a brother of Harvey T. Hauer, the well-known architect of Lebanon, who survives him.

After his school years he entered the grocery store of his father and assisted in that business until the same was sold by his father in 1881. From that he went into the business of photography, which he had learned in the studio of E. W. Quimby, purchasing for that purpose the establishment of J. H. Keim, and continued in the same for a period of five years.

In 1888, when the People's National Bank of Lebanon was organized, he was chosen a teller of the same, and continued as such until January 12, 1897, when he was promoted to the position of assistant cashier, and on January 11, 1898, was elected cashier of the bank, succeeding the late Ephraim M. Woomer as cashier of that Bank.

For seventeen years Mr. Hauer served as a School Controller from the First ward of the city of Lebanon. During this time he was the President of the Board for four terms, and at the time of his death was chairman of its Finance Committee. He was a former Treasurer of the Funeral Benefit Association of the P. O. S. of A., of Lebanon, Treasurer of the Commercial Mutual Fire Insurance Company, also of Lebanon, and Treasurer of two Building and Loan Associa-

tions, both now liquidated, and at the time of his death Treasurer of the Ideal Auto Company of Lebanon.

He took an active part in many of the fraternal circles of the city, having been a member of Camp No. 254, P. O. S. of A., of which he was one of the founders, and a Past President, and for years its Treasurer; at the time of his death a Director and the President of the Sons of America Hall Association; one of the organizers of Patmos Commandery, No. 117, and at the time of his death its Treasurer and a Past Commander of it, together with that of local District Deputy Commander; a member and one of the organizers of Swatara Tribe, No. 276, Red Men; a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Lebanon, and Past Exalted Ruler of Lebanon Lodge, No. 631, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and a member of the Lebanon County Historical Society since February 15, 1898.

On June 27, 1888, he was united in wedlock with Miss Lizzie M. Kleiser, daughter of John Kleiser, a former County Commissioner of the County of Lebanon.

Mr. Hauer was a man of quiet habit, yet strong in the esteem of those of his associates, and co-laborers. His long service as School Controller, and the many other positions filled by him, especially as a financial officer, as cited above, excellently attest to his worthiness and integrity, and account for the great confidence placed in him by his fellow citizens, and his fellow members in fraternal circles.

S. P. H.

MEMBERS

NAMES.	ADDRESSES.	DATES OF ADMIS- SION.
*Rev. Alfred M. Abel, Jonestown, Pa.		January 14, 1898
John M. Allwein, Lebanon, Pa.		June 19, 1903
*William T. Atkins, Lebanon, Pa.		December 29, 1904
†William A. Bachman, Annville, Pa.		January 14, 1898
Albert Barnhart, Annville, Pa.		June 16, 1905
Major J. M. Bauman, Philadelphia, Pa.		April 15, 1904
John S. Bashore, Lebanon, Pa.		January 17, 1908
Capt. J. H. Bassler, Myerstown, Pa.		October 18, 1907
John P. Batdorf, Annville, Pa.		February 17, 1911
John Beattie, M.D., Lebanon, Pa.		June 16, 1905
Frank S. Becker, Lebanon, Pa.		February 15, 1898
Thomas L. Becker, Esq., Millbach, Pa.		June 22, 1900
†John A. Beckley, Prescott, Pa.		August 18, 1905
George H. Bender, Jonestown, Pa.		February 15, 1898
*E. Benj. Bierman, Ph.D., Annville, Pa.		January 14, 1898
Thos. J. Birkbeck, D.D.S., Lebanon, Pa.		January 17, 1908
Frederick R. Body, Lebanon, Pa.		November 3, 1911
†Cyrus Boger, Lebanon, Pa., R. F. D. 3.		January 14, 1898
†Benjamin R. Boggs, Harrisburg, Pa.		December 15, 1898
Leighton G. Bowman, Lebanon, Pa.		January 17, 1908
J. Taylor Boyd, Lebanon, Pa.		February 17, 1911
Richard J. Boyer, Lebanon, Pa.		January 17, 1908
J. William Brandt, Philadelphia, Pa.		June 17, 1898
†Rev. C. I. Berton Brane, D.D., Reading, Pa.		October 31, 1902

NAMES.	ADDRESSES.	DATES OF ADMIS- SION.
Abraham S. Brendle, Esq., Schaefferstown, Pa.		January 14, 1898
*Ned Boughter, Lebanon, Pa.		December 15, 1903
†Abner J. Bowman, Bismarck, Pa.		December 17, 1901
Rev. C. A. Bowman, A.M., Ph.D., Myerstown.		February 15, 1901
Charles M. Bowman, Lebanon, Pa.		January 14, 1898
Freeman B. Brady, Lebanon, Pa.		February 17, 1911
Horace Brock, Lebanon, Pa.		February 17, 1899
Deborah N. C. Brock, Lebanon, Pa.		February 17, 1899
†Rev. Edwin S. Bromer, Greensburg, Pa.		June 22, 1900
John D. Brown, Lebanon, Pa.		February 17, 1905
William T. Bruce, M.D., Lebanon, Pa.		February 19, 1904
*William E. Brunner, Campbelltown, Pa.		February 15, 1899
John C. Bucher, M.D., Lebanon, Pa.		January 17, 1908
Elizabeth F. Burnside, Lebanon, Pa.		April 15, 1904
†Rev. Charles A. Butz, Bethlehem, Pa.		December 28, 1906
*Henry M. Capp, Lebanon, Pa.		February 16, 1900
*Hon. Thomas H. Capp, Harrisburg, Pa.		February 17, 1905
Albert B. Carmany, Lebanon, Pa.		January 17, 1908
John H. Cilley, Lebanon, Pa.		January 17, 1908
William-P. Goldren, Lebanon, Pa.		February 17, 1911
B. Dawson Coleman, Lebanon, Pa.		January 14, 1898
†Herbert B. Cox, Winchester, Mass.		August 17, 1900
Rev. Philip C. Croll, D.D., Beardstown, Ill.		January 14, 1898
Thomas R. Crowell, Lebanon, Pa.		February 17, 1911
William S. Davis, Lebanon, Pa.		January 14, 1910
*Jacob A. DeHuff, Lebanon, Pa.		January 14, 1898
Geo. B. McClellan Derr, Lebanon, Pa.		February 17, 1911
Ambrose M. Eby, Bismarck, Pa.		October 16, 1908
*Hon. Allen W. Ehrgood, Lebanon, Pa.		February 17, 1905
Edgar M. Eshelman, Takoma Park, D.C.		April 17, 1903
Thomas Evans, Lebanon, Pa.		December 29, 1904
*Charles W. Few, Lebanon, Pa.		February 16, 1900

NAMES.	ADDRESSES.	DATES OF ADMIS- SION.
Geo. S. Fisher, M.D., Lebanon, Pa.		January 17, 1908
Rev. I. Calvin Fisher, D.D., Lebanon, Pa.		June 20, 1902
Edward C. Freeman, Cornwall, Pa.		December 29, 1904
*Wm. Coleman Freeman, Cornwall, Pa.		October 31, 1904
Hon. William C. Freeman, Cornwall, Pa.		December 29, 1904
*Catharine J. Funck, Lebanon, Pa.		April 26, 1901
*John K. Funck, Lebanon, Pa.		April 26, 1901
†Rev. J. Lewis Fluck, Myerstown, Pa.		February 15, 1907
†Rev. L. Wayne Fluck, Riverside, N. J.		February 15, 1898
William Gassert, Lebanon, Pa.		February 17, 1911
Harvey L. Gerberich, M.D., Lebanon, Pa.		February 17, 1911
Francis H. E. Gleim, Lebanon, Pa.		February 17, 1911
Andrew B. Gloninger, M.D., Lebanon, Pa.		January 14, 1898
John C. Groh, Lebanon, Pa., Route 1.		April 19, 1907
Rev. Leonard Groh, D.D., Omaha, Neb.		February 17, 1911
Henry C. Grittinger, Lebanon, Pa.		January 14, 1898
Ezra Grumbine, M.D., Mt. Zion, Pa.		January 14, 1898
*Lee L. Grumbine, Esq., Lebanon, Pa.		January 14, 1898
†Major Milton A. Gherst, Reading, Pa.		February 15, 1898
†George Gleim, M. D., Lansdowne, Pa.		January 14, 1898
*Gen. J. P. S. Gobin, Lebanon, Pa.		February 16, 1900
†Randolph H. Graeff, Lebanon, Pa.		January 14, 1898
†Samuel Groh, Fredericksburg, Va.		October 21, 1898
William M. Guilford, M.D., Lebanon, Pa.		February 15, 1898
Frank P. Hammar, Lebanon, Pa.		February 23, 1912
Rev. J. Max Hark, D.D., Lebanon, Pa.		February 17, 1911
Luther G. Harpel, Lebanon, Pa.		January 17, 1908
John E. Hartman, Lebanon, Pa.		January 14, 1910
*Elmer E. Hauer, Lebanon, Pa.		February 15, 1898
Harry G. Hauer, Lebanon, Pa.		February 17, 1911
Jacob L. Hauer, Lebanon, Pa.		February 17, 1905

NAMES.	ADDRESSES.	DATES OF ADMIS- SION.
Rev. Horace Edwin Hayden,	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	December 16, 1902
*George W. Hayes, C.E.,	Lebanon, Pa.	January 14, 1898
*Henry S. Heilman,	Lebanon, Pa., Route 3.	January 14, 1898
Samuel P. Heilman, M.D.,	Heilman Dale, Pa.	January 14, 1898
W. Elmer Heilman,	Annaville, Pa.	February 15, 1898
*Chas. L. Henry,	Lebanon, Pa.	February 17, 1905
Hon. Charles V. Henry,	Lebanon, Pa.	February 17, 1911
Abram Hess,	Lebanon, Pa.	January 14, 1898
W. Howard Hoch,	Lebanon, Pa.	February 17, 1899
Edson J. Hockenbury,	Lebanon, Pa.	February 23, 1912
Alfred R. Houck,	Lebanon, Pa.	December 29, 1905
Hon. Henry Houck,	Lebanon, Pa.	February 17, 1905
Thomas J. Humphreys,	Lebanon, Pa.	February 17, 1912
Anna Hunsicker,	Lebanon, Pa.	February 17, 1899
John Hunsicker, Sr.,	Lebanon, Pa.	February 15, 1901
William H. Hunsicker,	Fredericksburg, No. 2.	December 28, 1905
I. Witman Huntzberger,	Bethesda, Md.	April 26, 1901
Hiram L. Illig,	Richland, Pa.	February 17, 1898
†Joseph P. Karch,	East Pittsburg, Pa.	December 15, 1898
Isaac Kegerreis,	Richland, Pa.	February 16, 1900
Augustus M. Keiser,	Cornwall, Pa.	February 23, 1912
Howard A. Keiser,	Cornwall, Pa.	October 31, 1902
Rev. Lawrence Keister, D.D.,	Annaville, Pa.	February 17, 1911
Charles H. Killinger, Esq.,	Lebanon, Pa.	January 14, 1898
Warren F. Klein, M.D.,	Lebanon, Pa.	June 16, 1905
Joseph H. Kreider,	Annaville, Pa.	December 15, 1898
Allen Kramer Krause, M.D.,	Saranac Lake, N. Y.	December 16, 1902
Frank E. Krause,	Lebanon, Pa.	December 16, 1904
George D. Krause,	Lebanon, Pa.	February 16, 1900
George F. Krause,	Lebanon, Pa.	January 8, 1909

MEMBERS

NAMES.	ADDRESSES.	DATES OF ADMIS- SION.
*J. Shindel Krause, Lebanon, Pa.		June 20, 1902
Cyrus R. Lantz, Esq., Lebanon, Pa.		February 15, 1898
Richard H. Lee, Lebanon, Pa.		January 14, 1910
Ambrose E. Lehman, C.E., Philadelphia, Pa.		February 15, 1898
Geo. M. Lehman, C.E., Pittsburg, Pa.		June 17, 1898
Jos. Lyon Lemberger, Ph.M., Lebanon, Pa.		February 15, 1898
John B. Lentz, Fredericksburg, Pa.		October 15, 1909
David J. Leopold, Lebanon, Pa.		February 17, 1905
Asaph S. Light, Lebanon, Pa.		January 14, 1898
Arville G. Light, Lebanon, Pa.		December 17, 1901
Dawson W. Light, Esq., Lebanon, Pa.		February 18, 1910
Harry H. Light, Lebanon, Pa.		December 17, 1901
John H. Light, Avon, Pa.		February 17, 1911
John J. Light, M.D., Lebanon, Pa.		February 16, 1900
*Joseph H. Light, Lebanon, Pa.		February 15, 1898
†Samuel E. Light, Lebanon, Pa.		February 16, 1900
Samuel L. Light, Lebanon, Pa.		June 20, 1902
Simon P. Light, Esq., Lebanon, Pa.		August 17, 1900
Robert B. Light, Lebanon, Pa.		February 17, 1911
Warren G. Light, Esq., Lebanon, Pa.		October 21, 1898
Harry H. Lineaweaver, Philadelphia, Pa.		February 17, 1905
Thomas T. Lineaweaver, Lebanon, Pa.		December 15, 1903
George W. Lingle, Lebanon, Pa.		June 20, 1902
James Lord, Lebanon, Pa.		December 29, 1905
Harry G. Louser, Lebanon, Pa.		February 17, 1911
John H. Louser, Esq., Lebanon, Pa.		February 15, 1901
Elias R. Mader, Ph.G., Lebanon, Pa.		January 17, 1908
†Edward B. Marshall, M.D., Annville, Pa.		June 17, 1898
*George Mays, M.D., Philadelphia, Pa.		June 17, 1898
*J. Milton Mays, Philadelphia, Pa.		February 16, 1900
Thomas J. Mays, M.D., Philadelphia, Pa.		April 26, 1901

NAMES.	ADDRESSES.	DATES OF ADMIS- SION.
J. William McAdam, Lebanon, Pa.		December 29, 1904
Alice E. McCurdy, Lebanon, Pa.		June 16, 1899
Elmer E. McCurdy, Esq., Lebanon, Pa.		January 14, 1898
†G. Lee McDonell, Lebanon, Pa.		August 17, 1907
James F. McGovern, Lebanon, Pa.		December 21, 1900
William B. Means, M.D., Lebanon, Pa.		February 17, 1911
John H. Mease, D.D.S., Lebanon, Pa.		February 16, 1900
Henry C. Mercer, Doylestown, Pa.		October 31, 1902
Catharine D. Meily, Lebanon, Pa.		December 21, 1900
George E. Meiley, Lebanon, Pa.		April 24, 1908
*John Meily, Lebanon, Pa.		February 15, 1898
John Meily, Esq., Lebanon, Pa.		February 19, 1909
Mary Meily, Lebanon, Pa.		February 15, 1907
*Richard Meily, Lebanon, Pa.		December 21, 1900
David H. Meyer, Annville, Pa.		April 28, 1911
Mary B. Meyer, Annville, Pa.		April 28, 1911
William H. Merritt, Lebanon, Pa.		January 14, 1910
*Charles L. Miller, M.D., Lebanon, Pa.		October 27, 1899
*David W. Miller, Lebanon, Pa.		February 16, 1900
Edward W. Miller, Esq., Lebanon, Pa.		February 17, 1905
Grant L. Miller, Lebanon, Pa.		January 14, 1910
Henry M. Miller, Lebanon, Pa.		October 16, 1903
John Henry Miller, Lebanon, Pa.		February 17, 1900
†Rev. Simon S. Miller, Frederick, Md.		June 17, 1898
†Thomas V. Miller, M.D., Schaefferstown, Pa.		January 14, 1898
Edward H. Molley, Lebanon, Pa.		February 16, 1900
Annie C. Moore, New York, N. Y.		January 8, 1909
Hon. Gabriel H. Moyer, Palmyra, Pa.		February 17, 1905
L. Weimer Murray, Lebanon, Pa.		February 17, 1911
Daniel Musser, Lebanon, Pa.		August 17, 1906
William J. Noll, Cornwall, Pa.		February 23, 1912
Capt. A. Wilson Norris, Esq., Harrisburg, Pa.		January 14, 1898

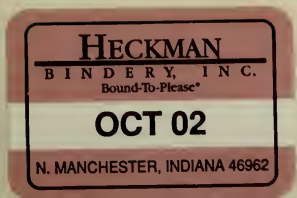
NAMES.	ADDRESSES.	DATES OF ADMIS- SION.
William P. Nutting, Lebanon, Pa.		January 14, 1910
Rev. John Mitchel Page, Lebanon, Pa.		February 19, 1904
John F. Peterman, M.D., Lebanon, Pa.		February 17, 1905
John Powers, Lebanon, Pa.		February 17, 1911
†Rev. Henry H. Ranck, Reading, Pa.		February 16, 1900
*Charles E. Rauch, Lebanon, Pa.		January 14, 1898
†Cyrus G. Rauch, Lebanon, Pa.		February 15, 1898
John K. Raudenbush, Lebanon, Pa.		February 17, 1905
*Jacob H. Redsecker, Ph.M., Lebanon, Pa.		January 14, 1893
*Michael W. Reinoehl, Lebanon, Pa.		February 16, 1900
Albert G. Reizenstein, Lebanon, Pa.		August 17, 1900
Martin A. Reizenstein, Lebanon, Pa.		February 17, 1911
Col. Calvin J. Rhen, Lebanon, Pa.		January 14, 1910
Capt. Henry M. M. Richards, Litt.D., Lebanon, Pa.		February 16, 1900
Henry T. Richards, Lebanon, Pa.		January 14, 1910
Samuel Riegel, Lebanon, Pa.		June 22, 1900
*Albert C. Rigler, Annville, Pa.		January 14, 1898
†Elias S. Risser, Lawn, Pa.		February 15, 1898
†Ulysses G. Risser, M.D., Campbelltown, Pa.		April 17, 1903
Abner A. Ritcher, Lebanon, Pa.		April 26, 1901
Frederick W. Robbins, Lebanon, Pa.		February 23, 1912
John L. Rockey, Lebanon, Pa.		February 15, 1898
†William R. Roedel, M.D., Lebanon, Pa.		February 15, 1898
†Rev. Herwin U. Roop, Ph.D., Annville, Pa.		February 16, 1900
*Martha J. Ross, Lebanon, Pa.		June 22, 1900
*Rev. F. J. F. Schantz, D.D., Myerstown, Pa.		January 14, 1898
Rev. Theo. E. Schmauk, D.D., Lebanon, Pa.		January 14, 1898
Daniel G. Scott, Lebanon, Pa.		April 28, 1911
Col. A. Frank Seltzer, Esq., Lebanon, Pa.		January 14, 1898
Christian Shenk, Lebanon, Pa.		January 14, 1898

NAMES.	ADDRESSES.	DATES OF ADMIS- SION.
†Cyrus E. Shenk, Annville, Pa.		October 21, 1904
Harry J. Shenk, Lebanon, Pa.		October 16, 1903
~Prof. Hiram Herr Shenk, Annville, Pa.		June 20, 1902
Jacob M. Shenk, Lebanon, Pa.		April 17, 1903
Clara A. Sherk, Lebanon, Pa.		February 17, 1899
C. Penrose Sherk, Lebanon, Pa.		January 17, 1908
Howard C. Shirk, Esq., Lebanon, Pa.		June 22, 1900
Maj. Jay M. Shindel, Esq., Lebanon, Pa.		February 15, 1898
Edward Shuey, Lickdale, Pa.		October 16, 1903
Eugene D. Siegrist, Esq., Lebanon, Pa.		December 29, 1904
†Henry W. Siegrist, Lebanon, Pa.		February 16, 1900
*George B. Schock, Esq., Lebanon, Pa.		February 16, 1900
Abner W. Shultz, M.D., Erie, Pa.		February 19, 1900
†Allen D. Smith, Lebanon, Pa.		February 17, 1899
Clarence O. Snavely, Lebanon, Pa.		June 19, 1908
Hon. Henry C. Snavely, Cleona, Pa.		February 16, 1900
John H. Snavely, Lebanon, Pa., R. F. D. 3.		February 15, 1898
Nora M. Snavely, Cleona, Pa.		April 28, 1911
†John W. Snoke, Lebanon, Pa.		February 15, 1898
Edward U. Sowers, Lebanon, Pa.		February 16, 1900
†Joseph A. Sowers, Lebanon, Pa.		February 15, 1898
Emma F. Spang, Lebanon, Pa.		April 15, 1904
Ira H. Spangler, D.D.S., Lebanon, Pa.		December 29, 1905
Thomas G. Spangler, Lebanon, Pa.		June 17, 1910
Prof. Thomas S. Stein, Annville, Pa.		February 15, 1898
Rev. Milton H. Stine, D.D., Lebanon, Pa.		January 14, 1910
Cyrus F. Strickler, Lebanon, Pa.		February 17, 1905
William H. Strickler, Lebanon, Pa.		January 8, 1909
Lloyd E. Strohm, Lancaster, Pa.		April 24, 1908
†Benjamin M. Strouse, Esq., Reading, Pa.		January 14, 1898
Robert R. Uhler, Lebanon, Pa.		December 29, 1905

NAMES.	ADDRESSES.	DATES OF ADMIS- SION.
Henry H. Ulrich, Lebanon, Pa.		June 23, 1911
*Lydia Louisa Unger, Philadelphia, Pa.		October 21, 1898
Joseph H. Warner, Annville, Pa.		October 16, 1908
Grant Weidman, Esq., Lebanon, Pa.		January 14, 1898
†Robert E. Weigley, Esq., Myerstown, Pa.		January 14, 1898
William W. Weigley, Esq., Philadelphia, Pa.		August 17, 1906
Asa A. Weimer, Lebanon, Pa.		February 17, 1911
Clarence L. Weimer, Lebanon, Pa.		February 17, 1905
Edgar A. Weimer, Lebanon, Pa.		February 23, 1912
*John A. Weimer, Lebanon, Pa.		June 21, 1901
Lucian E. Weimer, Lebanon, Pa.		December 21, 1900
Walter E. Weimer, Lebanon, Pa.		June 17, 1898
Charles D. Weirick, Esq., Lebanon, Pa.		February 15, 1898
†Rev. Henry J. Welker, Myerstown, Pa.		December 16, 1902
Charles K. Witmer, Esq., Palmyra, Pa.		February 16, 1900
Frank B. Witmer, M.D., Bismarck, Pa.		January 14, 1898
Daniel P. Witmeyer, Lebanon, Pa.		February 15, 1898
Simon J. Woelfly, Jonestown, Pa.		October 18, 1907
*George B. Woomer, Esq., Lebanon, Pa.		February 15, 1898
Charles M. Zerbe, Esq., Lebanon, Pa.		February 15, 1898
John G. Ziegler, Lebanon, Pa.		June 22, 1900

*Deceased. -†Formerly a member.





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